Calendar No. 436

97TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 97-311

THE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

FEBRUARY 8 (legislative day, JANUARY 25), 1982.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S.J. Res. 95]

The Committee on Rules and Administration, to which was referred Senate Joint Resolution 95, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the joint resolution do pass.

INTRODUCTION

The Committee on Rules and Administration favors passage of S.J. Res. 95, authorizing the construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial which has been designed under the direction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission. The Committee also urges speedy action on appropriations to implement this authorization.

Passage of S.J. Res. 95 would complete a major phase in the process of establishing a memorial to the thirty-third President, a process begun in 1955 with the establishment of the Memorial Commission. Although earlier designs for a memorial were rejected by various oversight agencies, the design authorized by S.J. Res. 95 has received critical acclaim and has been pending since 1979. The Congress should move to authorize construction of the memorial in order to set the stage for an early commencement of the project.

The Committee understands that the site of the Memorial at the Tidal Basin was reserved for a monument or a memorial in the MacMillan Master Plan for the Nation's Capital City in 1901 and that it has been reserved specifically for the FDR Memorial since 1959. Given the careful groundwork that has been laid for the memorial, and the length of time which the Commission's proposal

S683-1

has been awaiting action, it is the Committee's unanimous conclusion that the Senate should pass S.J. Res. 95 and bring the Commission's work closer to completion.

The Committee is aware that there is a concern in the Congress and the Administration that federal funds be spent carefully and for necessary items during a period of economic problems and budgetary restraints. It is the Committee's opinion that passage of S.J. Res. 95 would not mandate the actual construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial during this fiscal year, and that consideration will have to be given to the state of the economy in the appropriations process.

Purpose

Senate Joint Resolution 95 would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the supervision and approval of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Commission, to construct the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in accordance with the general design developed by the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Commission and approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

The memorial would be constructed on approximately 8.8 acres of land located between Independence Avenue and the inlet bridge in West Potomac Park, District of Columbia. This site was reserved for the memorial by a joint resolution approved September 1, 1959 (Public Law 86-214). Construction, operation, and maintenance of the memorial would be carried out by the National Park Service.

Chronology of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

A chronology of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial is as follows:

August 1955—Joint Resolution of Congress, Public Law 84-372, established the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.

September 1959—Joint Resolution, Public Law 86-214, reserved site in West Potomac Park.

January-September 1960—First competition, 547 submissions.

December 1960—Pederson & Tilney announced as winners of competition.

January 1962—Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission approved Pederson & Tilney design.

February 1962—Commission of Fine Arts rejected design.

October 1962—Joint Resolution, Public Law 87-842, directed Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission to consider revising the design or selecting of new design.

June 1964—Commission of Fine Arts approved revised Pederson & Tilney design.

December 1964—Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission approved revised Pederson & Tilney design.

April 1965—Pederson & Tilney design abandoned in face of public controversy.

January 1966—Marcel Breuer selected to develop new design.

December 1966—Breuer design approved by Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.

January 1967—Breuer design not accepted by Commission of Fine Arts.

January 1969—President Johnson by Executive Order designated 27 of the 67 acres in West Potomac Park as the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Park.

June 1972—Public Law 92-332 authorized Secretary of the Interior to participate in the planning and design process of the Memorial.

May 1974—Lawrence Halprin selected by Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission to design Memorial.

May 1975—Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission approved Memorial design concept.

June 1975—National Capital Planning Commission approved design concept.

June 1976—Commission of Fine Arts approved design concept.

February 1977—Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission and Commission of Fine Arts approved design development.

September 1977—Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission selected sculptors.

November 1977—Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission and Commission of Fine Arts approved sculpture concepts.

March 1978—Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission and Commission of Fine Arts approved final design.

February 1979—Interior Department declined to support construction due to the $46 million estimated cost.

June 1979—Revised plan submitted to Interior Department by architect Halprin which would cost an estimated $23.5 million.

August 1979—Interior Department declined to support construction of revised plan again on grounds of cost.

HEARINGS

Senator Mark O. Hatfield introduced joint resolutions during the 95th, 96th, and 97th Congresses to authorize the construction of a Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in the District of Columbia, and each Congress the measure was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

95th Congress

On July 26, 1978, the Committee held hearings on S.J. Res. 142; all the witnesses were in support of the legislation. The following persons testified or submitted prepared statements for the printed hearing record:

Hon. Mark O. Hatfield, ranking minority member, Committee on Rules and Administration:

Hon. Claiborne Pell, chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration;

Hon. Eugene J. Keogh, chairman, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission; accompanied by other members of the Commission: Hon. John M. Murphy, a U.S. Representative from the State of New York; Hon. Daniel K. Inouye, a U.S. Senator from the State of Hawaii; Hon. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., a U.S. Senator from the State of Maryland; Hon. James H. Rowe; and Lawrence Halprin, architect of the proposed memorial;

Hon. James A. Joseph, under secretary, Department of the Interior; accompanied by Joseph A. Ronsisvalle, Land Use Coordination, National Capital Region, National Park Service; and John J. Parsons, associate regional director, Land Use Coordination, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Department of the Interior;

David M. Childs, chairman, National Capital Planning Commission;

J. Carter Brown, chairman, the Commission of Fine Arts; and

Naomi R. Sweeney, acting assistant director for legislative reference, Office of Management and Budget.

96th Congress

During the 96th Congress, S.J. Res. 170 was referred to the Rules Committee, but no action was taken on the joint resolution.

97th Congress

The Committee on Rules and Administration held hearings on S.J. Res. 95 on December 8, 1981. Persons who testified or submitted prepared statements for the record are as follows:

Hon. Mark O. Hatfield, sponsor of the joint resolution;

Hon. Jennings Randolph, a U.S. Senator from the State of West Virginia;

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., U.S. House of Representatives;

Hon. Eugene Keogh, chairman, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission; accompanied by James H. Rowe, member of the commission;

George H. F. Oberlander, associate executive director for District Affairs, National Capital Planning Commission;

Hon. Daniel K. Inouye, a U.S. Senator from the State of Hawaii;

Hon. Carl Levin, a U.S. Senator from the State of Michigan;

Hon. Bill Green, U.S. House of Representatives; and

Hon. James J. Howard, U.S. House of Representatives.

Prepared statements submitted for the hearing record are as follows:

HON. MARK O. HATFIELD

Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to you for scheduling this hearing today to consider Senate Joint Resolution 95, authorizing the construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial. You have been particularly helpful in ensuring that this matter be given careful review as rapidly as possible. We are all aware that the proposed memorial has been a matter of unfinished business in the Congress for far too long.

Mr. Chairman, as I stated in my remarks when I introduced this bill, it may appear somewhat strange that the Members of Congress who have taken the lead in developing the memorial have been members of President Roosevelt's opposition party. I have also pointed out at numerous times the irony of the fact that the late President was not exactly my political hero when I was growing up!

Yet, Mr. Chairman, even during his early terms in office, it was apparent to me that Franklin Roosevelt was no ordinary figure in American politics. Like many of my colleagues in the Senate, my political philosophy was developed in the deepest economic and military crisis to date. He led us through those events and he left an indelible stamp on the Presidency and on our democracy.

To memorialize President Roosevelt in a man-made structure is no simple task. Perhaps that explains the fact that the FDR Memorial Commission, which first met in 1955, is the longest existing commission we have ever had. I believe, however, that a decision about an appropriate memorial to the late President has now been made and that the time has come to construct that memorial.

I am sure that the witnesses that will come before the Committee today will describe the memorial in a comprehensive fashion. The Chairman of the Commission, the Honorable Eugene Keogh, has worked tirelessly and I look forward to hearing his testimony, as well as that of the other witnesses who have played important roles in bringing the project to its present stage of development. Without attempting to usurp their opportunity to provide this Committee with their detailed knowledge and expertise concerning the proposed Memorial, I would like to offer my own personal perspective on the resolution before us.

When I first became a member of the Commission in 1971, it appeared that the Commission had resigned itself to a project that, to me, was rather less than imaginative. I do not say that as a criticism, but as an observation. The Commission's task was made difficult by both a change of tastes in the visual arts since the construction of the other memorials in Washington, and by the character of the man to be remembered by this memorial.

I suggested an approach with which we had had experience in Portland, Oregon—the construction of the Portland Civil Center, designed by Mr. Lawrence Halprin of San Francisco. The Commission was enthusiastic in its response and set about pursuing this new direction with renewed vigor and purpose to complete its task.

The plans and design of the memorial, which I hope Members of the Committee have had an opportunity to review, have been examined and approved by several agencies at all points in their progress up to the present time. The National Park Service has provided invaluable assistance. Advice or approval has been received at different times from the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Interior, the former Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the National Capital Planning Commission and the Washington Fine Arts Commission. The resolution before the committee would authorize the commencement of the final stages of design, and the construction of this memorial under the continued supervision of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.

During a hearing before this Committee on a similar bill in 1978, concern was raised over the size of the proposed memorial and its resulting costs. In response, the architect returned to the drawing board and reduced the length of the memorial without doing any damage whatsoever to the artistic concepts contained in it. This new design will reduce the costs of constructing the memorial by fifty percent. The Interior Department and Fine Arts Commission

have given their approval to the redesign and it is now time for the Congress to act.

Next year we will mark the 100th anniversary of President Roosevelt's birth. There could be no more appropriate time, nor a more appropriate means, to commemorate this event than by Congress' action to permit the beginning of the construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial.

Again, Mr. Chairman, let me express my thanks to you and to the members of the Rules Committee for your consideration of this exciting project.

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege to testify in support of the effort to authorize the construction of an appropriate memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

I commend the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Hatfield) and the Senator from New York (Mr. Moynihan) for their sponsorship of measures to achieve this objective. Senator Hatfield's bill was first proposed in the 95th Congress and I am pleased to have the opportunity to be a cosponsor of this legislation. However. it is not my purpose to recommend a particular memorial at this time. Rather, I express my strong support of the general activity of selecting and authorizing a permanent commemoration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

My appreciation is extended to you, Mr. Chairman, to the Ranking Minority Member, Senator Ford, and to the other members of the Rules Committee for conducting this hearing. Hopefully, this process will lead to enactment of the authorization of a Roosevelt Memorial.

As Senator Hatfield has stressed on numerous occasions, this is a bipartisan effort to memorialize a President who led this country through one of the most difficult periods of our Republic's existence. The consideration of these bills is also timely since we are approaching the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, January 30, 1982. In this regard, I express my appreciation to this Committee for expediting favorable action on the resolution to authorize a Joint Session of Congress to mark the birth of our 32nd President—a measure which I was privileged to propose in the Senate with 43 cosponsors.

Having first been elected to the House of Representatives in the same year Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected to the Presidency, 1932, and being the only current member of Congress who served during that first term, I am particularly aware of the economic conditions that prevailed across this land and the leadership which President Roosevelt exerted to begin a rebuilding process.

This dynamic man of action and compassion gave hope to a Nation that was devastated by a great depression. He moved deliberately, but quickly and he continued to guide our Republic through that crises and through a World War.

I worked with Franklin Delano Roosevelt through his entire presidency and witnessed vividly the strength, courage, and confidence that he imparted to the people of this Nation and the world.

Clearly, his actions have shaped our modern society. He led our Republic in a most critical time domestically and in the international arena.

Franklin Roosevelt's presidency is a vital part of our country's history and, as such, should be memorialized for future generations.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to lend my support to Senate Joint Resolution 95. The authorization of funds for the construction of the F. D. R. Memorial is a long-sought goal for the members of the F. D. R. Memorial Commission and for many Americans who share the belief that our only four-term President deserves an appropriate memorial in Washington, D.C. In an eloquent statement, Senator Hatfield has already outlined the necessity for the memorial and for the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 95. As a fellow commissioner, I can only associate myself with his remarks and mention several reasons why it is appropriate for the Congress to act at this time.

Although the F. D. R. Memorial Commission has been in existence for a long time, the Commission has worked diligently to present an acceptable and reasonable proposal to the Congress for a memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The failure to approve three previous designs, for varying reasons, is not justification to reject the latest proposal. The Halprin design, as the Committee has been informed, has the approval of the relevant planning organizations in the Washington area. The original cost has been cut in half, and the site for the memorial has been chosen because of its proximity to the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. In fact, unlike these two monuments, the F. D. R. Memorial will be far simpler in scope and design.

Many suggestions have been made that the F. D. R. Memorial should be a living tribute to the Great President. Locations such as Warm Springs, Georgia, or the dedication of shelter tree belts in the Midwest have been among the alternatives to the Commission's recommendations. Others have pointed out that F. D. R. himself did not want anything more than the stone tablet now in place in front of the Archives. Although we can certainly take note of these factors, the American people deserve to share in the richness of F. D. R.'s Presidency as they do in Lincoln's, Jefferson's and Washington's. A central memorial, describing the achievements and contributions that F. D. R. made, in the park setting proposed by Mr. Halprin, is the most lasting and significant act we can undertake on behalf of F. D. R. With the 100th anniversary of his birth next year, we can truly remember what his Presidency meant to America and the world by authorizing and constructing this memorial.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt represented the true American spirit—strength, nobility, and courage. By overcoming his handicap, he remains an inspiration to the disabled. By creating the social security system, he is dear to the hearts of all elderly Ameri-

cans. And now, when many of his cherished dreams and programs are under attack, I believe we should let America know that we will not forget F. D. R.'s contributions to history.

I again thank the Committee for this privilege, and I would be pleased to answer any questions regarding the F. D. R. Memorial.

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

Mr. Chairman, by direction and with the consent of the membership of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, I am pleased to appear in support of the Senate Joint Resolution 95 to approve and authorize the construction of the memorial according to the modified plan of Lawrence Halprin, which plan was approved by the Commission on Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, and to authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Joint Resolution.

Mr. Chairman, much has been written and said of the progress and, in some instances, the lack of progress in carrying out the mandate of the Resolution of 1955 which created it. The many reasons for the delay have been fully set forth in previous hearings before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives and the Sub-Committee of the House Administration, as well as before this distinguished committee.

Suffice it to say at the moment that it would appear that all steps that were required to be taken leading up to the approval by the Congress of the design of the proposed memorial and the appropriation of the sums required for its construction have been taken. There has been little, if any, substantive and critical reaction to the proposed memorial. On the contrary, it has been accorded a rather generally favorable reaction from those who have expressed themselves on the subject.

It is hoped that with the approach of the centenary of the birth of the late President Roosevelt, Congress will take the final step to provide for a reasonably adequate and permanent memorial in the District of Columbia in his memory. The site has been reserved by Act of Congress. The approval of the supervisory agencies has been obtained and all that remains for the Memorial Commission to be in a position to complete its work is the approval and authorization by the Congress.

The modified plan, as distinguished from the original design for a garden type memorial, has been designed with a view of reducing as far as possible the cost of its construction. It is to be observed and remembered that the authorization for the appropriation of the necessary sums is general in terms and has the effect of imposing upon the Memorial Commission the burden of justifying fully to the satisfaction of the Appropriations Committees of the Congress and the Congress, itself, every item of expenditure.

The centenary of the birth of our late president coming on January 30, 1982, would be a timely event that would mark the obtaining the approval of the Congress for the creation of the memorial itself. We can appreciate the desire of many well-intentioned members of the Congress to continue in their efforts to reduce the cost

of government but those efforts should not result in the refusal to recognize the unique qualities of the late president, the length of his service as such president, and the basic moral demand for a memorial that would be reasonably adequate and appropriate, all of which the modified design by Mr. Halprin portrays. It is hoped that the wide spread support for this particular design will eliminate the conflicting effects of a number of substitute proposals that have been made, none of which proposals reduce the significance of the memorial itself and actually makes it secondary to other and extraneous objectives.

The Memorial Commission is as anxious as anyone to move on to the completion of its assignment and to move as quickly and as effectively as the Congress will permit.

The lastest cost estimate of the modified design is submitted for the record.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that Senate Joint Resolution 95 be favorably reported to your distinguished body and thereafter favorably acted upon.

Hon. Daniel K. Inouye

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to express my support of S.J. Res. 95, a measure which would allow the FDR Memorial Committee to proceed with the construction of a memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who is perceived by many to have been one of our nation's greatest leaders.

For many years, I have had to distinct privilege fo serving as a member of the FDR Memorial Commission which, under the most capable direction of its Chairman, Eugene Keogh, has worked so tirelessly in planning a memorial befitting of President Roosevelt and the accomplishments of his successive administrations. In spite of the present trend in attitude toward the Federal Government as a whole, I would venture to say that few could dispute the fact that he is deserving of our admiration and high esteem.

I am deeply concerned that with the passage of time, President Roosevelt's genius may not be properly memorialized in this Capital city so well-renowned for its memorials to other great individuals, and I respectfully urge this Committee to lend its support to the efforts of the FDR Memorial Commission by giving S.J. Res 95 early and favorable consideration. Thank you.

Hon. Carl Levin

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to testify in favor of S.J. Res. 95, a resolution to authorize construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in the District of Columbia.

My ardor for this particular cause is but a small flame before the burning passion evidenced by one of the distinguished members of this Committee, Senator Hatfield. With his usual intelligence and insight, he has championed this cause for more years than I suspect he would wish to recall. And I pledge today that I will continue to work with him in every way I can to ensure the ultimate success of this project.

In that regard, Mr. Chairman, I should point out that I come before you as the newest member of the FDR Memorial Commission. It is a position I personally lobbied for. I did so because I am personally very committed to the goal of seeing a suitable memorial to FDR erected.

That commitment, I know, flies in the face of two important considerations. The first is FDR's own stated preference for a small plaque at most—and the existence of a stone tablet in front of the Treasury Building which would appear to satisfy that request. What politician could ever say "yes, I'd like a giant memorial built in my honor"? I would suggest that President Lincoln never made such a request; President Washington never did; and President Jefferson also failed to ask for a memorial. They were things given to them by a grateful country and an appreciative citizenry. They were a tribute freely given, not a gift given as tribute. The pharaohs of ancient Egypt could order a monument built in their honor. The leader of a free people could never make such a request; especially if he was worthy, as Roosevelt was, of such a memorial.

The second problem, Mr. Chairman, is a more basic one: money. The plan that was developed and approved by all relevant agencies and institutions would cost $24 million. That is a significant sum of money. I would certainly agree that it is a bit incongruous for us to be authorizing that sort of expenditure within the context of truly significant reductions in government service. But, Mr. Chairman, the impact of this memorial is measured in a psychological rather than purely materialistic manner. The memorials which make this city our Nation's Capital contribute to both our sense of history and our sense of destiny. Franklin Roosevelt contributed to both. He took a nation which was weak and made it strong; he took a people who were afraid and made them brave; he took a country that was dispirited and gave it hope. He came in time of depression. He taught us we only had fear to fear. This is an important lesson now.

The monuments which grace our landscape speak to our people; they remind them of this country's strength and promise. In my mind, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the architect of a form of government which has held sway in this country for some 50 years now. Whether or not one agrees with everything he did, one must recognize its importance. And recognizing that importance, we need to memorialize it—not so much as a tribute to him but rather as a pledge to ourselves.

It is in that spirit that I testify before you this morning. And it is in that spirit that I hope this Committee, and this Congress, will approve S.J. Res. 95.

Hon. Bill Green

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of S. J. Res. 95, which authorizes the construction of the FDR Memorial.

The 100th anniversary of President Roosevelt's birth will occur next year. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected President of the

United States four times, more than any other individual in history. Now is the time to focus attention on the life of this remarkable President by erecting a fitting memorial to his distinguished career as a public servant.

As House Member of the FDR Commission, I am well acquainted with the chronic delay that has afflicted efforts to build a memorial to FDR. The FDR Memorial Commission was created by Congress in 1955, yet after 26 years and half a million dollars, we still do not have a memorial. Though many have faulted the FDR Commission for this foot-dragging, Congress bears a share of the blame. Numerous proposals have been put forward, and all have been refused, except of course the most recent proposal which has been approved by the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Park Service, and the Commission of Fine Arts. Only the Congress has thus far failed to move.

On the eve of the 100th anniversary of FDR's birth, we have before us an acceptable memorial proposal. I hope this auspicious timing will prompt the Congress to authorize funding for the FDR memorial as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for this opportunity to testify.

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

Mr. Chairman, twenty-six years ago, on August 11, 1955, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Commission was formed so that the Congress might present a memorial to the 32nd President of the United States and the only President to serve four terms. Next year, we will be celebrating the centennial of his birth—surely a fitting year in which to begin building a memorial to a man to whom we are so indebted.

We have heard talk about disbanding the Commission, that it has outlived its purpose, that the design is oversized, that FDR did not want so grand a memorial, and so on. But we also know that we are a people with a history, a history that lives not only in books, but in the monuments and memorials we build to our heroes. Monuments are built for the living as much as to the dead. We are impressed by them as we are impressed by those who are memorialized by them.

Look up at the Washington Monument, and we look up to a representation of how a nation feels about its first President. Read the inscriptions circling the dome over the bronze nobility of the somehow real Jefferson or the Gettysburg Address flanking the pondering grace of Abraham Lincoln, and we are touched by events little understood but which can be taken for granted because we live under a form of government that we have learned exists only as a result of the actions of these great men.

We feel innately, as we wander through the quiet solace of these memorials, the manifestations of our history; we are in awe of their greatness. We do not like to forget those whom we revere. Visitors and Washingtonians alike pay constant homage to their shrines, and I imagine that few are sorry they were built.

It is fitting, then, that we should construct this tribute to a man whose greatness shone in a not too far distant past, who provided

the bootstraps with which we pulled ourselves out of a great depression and away from the jaws of fascism; to a man whom we thought so much of we elected him four times to the Presidency. Do we dare think of the consequences of that time without FDR at the helm? I for one am grateful to this man, and I think I am representative of a nation.

The design of the memorial to FDR that the Commission finally agreed on was conceived with the man and his deeds in mind: his conservationism, his open Presidency, his inspiration of hope, his works programs—indeed, the building of the memorial itself could be termed truly Rooseveltian because he no doubt would have considered it as a means of putting people to work. Further, the proposed site for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial would be a welcome fulfillment of the geometrical space of the mall as it was envisioned in the McMillan Plan of 1901, which had, in its intent, a perspective of historical and recreational significance.

The Commission has reduced the scale, and thus the cost, of the original design of the memorial. The longer we go on, the more it will cost, no matter now much we might think of further diminishing its size and scope. We should now be mandated by the Congress to process in the construction of the memorial. If the Congress will act, this memorial can finally become a reality.

Back in 1973, a Washington Post editorial, on October 3, pointed out, in respect to New York's Roosevelt Island, that "New York City has honored itself by honoring a great President. Washington's officially designated FDR Memorial site—West Potomac Park, between the Mall and the river—is still empty."

I believe this momorial ought to be built. Let us hope that it will be built.

George H. F. Oberlander

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am George H. F. Oberlander, Acting Executive Director of the National Capital Planning Commission. I appear here today, in response to the invitation of the Committee, to provide information on the current status of the proposed Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial. As you know, the Commission is the central planning agency for the Federal government in the National Capital Region.

The Commission first reviewed design concepts for the Memorial on June 26, 1975, and approved them with certain recommendations for refinements. The Commission felt that the concepts provided the basis for an appropriate design for the Memorial in a beautiful park setting. On October 20, 1977, the National Park Service requested the Commission to consider preliminary site and building plans for the Memorial. The Park Service's submission indicated that an Environmental Impact Statement for the West Potomac Park subarea of the Mall, including the Memorial, was under preparation. Accordingly, the Commission advised the Park Service that it could not take action on the plans for the Memorial until the full environmental review process was completed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

On May 4, 1978, the Commission reviewed plans and designs to see how the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission had responded to the earlier recommendations. Because the environmental review process had not been completed, the Commission could take no formal action on the plans. However, individual Commission members reacted favorably to the plans presented.

At its meeting on November 2, 1978, the Commission authorized transmittal of comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for West Potomac Park, including the Memorial, to the Park Service. A copy of these comments is submitted for the record. Generally, the Commission's comments contained four principal recommendations. These were:

1. The Final Environmental Impact Statement should more fully compare the aesthetic and visual impacts of various alternative off-street parking solutions and alternative measures to ameliorate the aesthetic and visual impacts of the parking proposed for 200 automobiles and 20 buses in West Potomac Park in two lots between the 14th Street highway and railroad bridges.

2. The Final Envrionmental Impact Statement should more fully address the expanding tourmobile service in order to reduce automobile traffic and air quality impacts in the memorial area and minimize the need for replacement of off-street parking in West Potomac Park.

3. The alignment of the tourmobile right-of-way leading to the Memorial proposed to be immediately adjacent to the relocated playfields may require special treatment in order to insure the safety of those using the fields. In addition, visual and other possible impacts of the tourmobile roadway 40 feet away from Ohio Drive in the area of the playfields should be given further consideration.

4. The Park Service should submit the proposed subarea Master Plan for West Potomac Park west of Seventeenth Street to the Commission in conjunction with its submission of the preliminary site and building plans for the Memorial.

On September 17, 1981, the Commission, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, reviewed the modified plan by Lawrence Halprin for the Memorial. The Commission reported that it has supported the concept of locating the Memorial in West Potomac Park over the years. The Commission expressed its view that such a location is in keeping with the overall plan for the Nation's Capital and is compatible with the nearby Washington Monument and Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials and its continued belief that the design is excellent and will be a major contribution to the Nation's Capital. The Commission again indicated that it could take no formal action on the proposal until completion of the environmental review process under the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my review of the status of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial before the National Capital Planning Commission. I will be pleased to attempt to answer any questions you may have.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

Letters addressed to Chairman Mathias from Donald Paul Hodel, under secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior, and J. Carter Brown, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, are as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 25, 1982.

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We submit, for your Committee's consideration, the views of this Department on S.J. Res. 95, a joint resolution "To authorize ahd direct the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the supervision and approval of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, to proceed with the construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, and for other purposes."

We take no position with regard to enactment of the joint resolution, and defer to the Congress to decide what it believes to be an appropriate memorial for Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

S.J. Res. 95 would authorize and direct the secretary of the Interior, subject to the supervision and approval of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, to construct the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in accordance with the general design developed by the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission and approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. The construction of the memorial, on the approximately 8.8 acres of land between Independence Avenue and the inlet bridge in West Potomac Park in the District of Columbia which was reserved for the memorial by a joint resolution approved September 1, 1959 (Public Law 86-214), would be carried out by the National Park Service of this Department. The National Park Service would also operate and maintain the memorial.

We estimate that the present cost of construction of the approved memorial design would be $28,625,000. After completion, the National Park Service estimates that annual operating cost would exceed $763,000. This would include approximately $347,451 for salaries for personnel to maintain, police, and interpret the memorial on a schedule similar to those at the other major memorials, approximately $385,000 for utilities, and approximately $31,150 for miscellaneous other operating costs.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

DONAL PAUL HODEL,
Under Secretary.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
Washington, D.C., December 7, 1981.

Hon. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: I regret that because of a conflict of schedule, neither I nor the Secretary of the Commission, Charles Atherton, will be able to attend the December 8, 1981 hearing on S.J. Res. 95, authorizing construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial.

The Commission of Fine Arts reviewed a similar bill, H.R. 196, at its meeting on September 25, 1981, and approved the legislation. A copy of the Commission's letter to Congressman Hawkins is attached.

I might note that I believe both the House and Senate bills are in error in stating that the final design was approved by the Commission of Fine Arts on March 2, 1978. A considerably scaled-down version was submitted by the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission and approved by the Commission of Fine Arts on September 20, 1979. The Commission thought this version was actually an improvement over the 1978 design, and did not think the memorial qualities were in any way diminished.

Inquiries were made to the Office of Legislative Reference regarding the error in dating; a copy of Mr. Atherton's memo is attached.

The Commission supports this design as dignified, appropriate, engaging, and worthy of both the capital city and the memory of a great President.

With all best wishes,
Sincerely,

J. CARTER BROWN, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE VOTE

On a motion by Senator Hatfield that S.J. Res. 95 be reported without amendment to the Senate, the voice vote was unanimous.

FOR—9	AGAINST—0
Mr. HATFIELD	
Mr. MCCLURE	
Mr. HELMS	
Mr. DOLE	
Mr. FORD	
Mr. PELL	
Mr. MATHIAS	
Mr. BAKER [1]	
Mr. WARNER [1]	

REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Rules and Administration

[1] By proxy.

does not consider that enactment of S.J. Res. 95 would have any regulatory impact.

Cost Estimates

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Pursuant to section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has reviewed S.J. Res. 95 as ordered reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration, and submitted a cost estimate as follows:

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1982.

Hon. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration, U.S. Senate, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for S.J. Res. 95, a joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the supervision and approval of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, to proceed with the construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, and for other purposes.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on this estimate.

Sincerely,

Raymond C. Scheppach
(For Alice M. Rivlin, Director).

Congressional Budget Office—Cost Estimate

1. Resolution number: S.J. Res. 95.

2. Resolution title: A joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the supervision and approval of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, to proceed with the construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, and for other purposes.

3. Resolution status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, January 25, 1982.

4. Resolution purpose: This joint resolution directs the Secretary of the Interior to construct and maintain the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in the West Potomac Park in the District of Columbia in accordance with the general design developed by the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission and approved by the Commission on Fine Arts on March 2, 1978. Necessary funds to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution are authorized to be appropriated, but no specific effective date is mentioned in the resolution with regard to that authorization.

5. Cost estimate: If it is assumed that no funds will be appropriated prior to fiscal year 1983, the estimated costs of this resolution are as follows:

[By fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Estimated budget authority	31			1	1
Estimated outlays	7	13	11	1	1

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 300.

6. Basis of estimate: The resolution authorizes the appropriation of such sums as necessary to construct, operate, and maintain the memorial. For purposes of this estimate, it was assumed that no funds will be appropriated prior to fiscal year 1983. Based on information from the National Park Service, the cost of constructing the memorial is estimated to be approximately $31 million (to be spent over a 4-year period), and annual maintenance costs are estimated to be approximately $1 million, beginning in 1986.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Anne E. Hoffman.

10. Estimate approved by: C. G. Nuckols (For James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

LAWRENCE HALPRIN, ARCHITECT OF THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL

A 1979 cost estimate submitted by Lawrence Halprin, architect of the proposed memorial, is as follows:

The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial—revised construction cost estimate of May 9, 1979—summary

I. Construction:	
(a) Site preparation	$317,000
(b) Substructure (piles-slabs, foundations, and walls)	2,590,000
(c) Granite finish at walls and paving	4,815,000
(d) Fountains	871,000
(e) Utilities	1,484,000
(f) Planting and irrigation	1,348,000
(g) Roads and parking	104,000
(h) Relocate and regrade ballfields	24,000
(i) Relocate comfort stations	25,000
(j) Inscriptions	366,000
(k) Signs, finishes, furniture, and miscellaneous	348,000
Total	12,292,000
II. General conditions and special requirements	530,277
Insurance bonds and permits	122,920
Net total	12,945,197
General contractor's fee	647,260
Contingency	647,260
Current construction costs	14,239,717
III. Sculpture (including shipping and installation)	3,500,000
IV. A/E Fees	1,957,961
V. Escalation during design completion at 25 percent	3,559,929
Total construction costs	23,257,607

○